

Isiah Harris, Esq.

EASTPORT SENTINEL

AND PASSAMAQUODDY ADVERTISER.

No. 27.....Vol. III.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1821.

[THREE DOLLS. 50 CTS. PER ANN.

BY BENJAMIN FOLSOM, PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE STATE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

No paper discontinued till arrearages are paid

Here shall the Press, the People's rights maintain
Unaw'd by influence, and unbrib'd by gain.
Here patriot truth, her glorious precepts draw,
Pledg'd to religion, liberty, and law.

THE OLIO.

The Farmer and the Forgery.

Being one of the best arguments the opposers of
general education can bring forward.

IMPROMPTU.

A Farmer one day, at the country assizes,
Where the judge who tells fortunes, so wond'rous-
ly wise is,
Saw a fellow convicted of writing a name
Not exactly his own—so it brought him to shame :
In short he had forged on a banker so neatly,
That he finger'd the cash, and lived gaily and
sweetly,
At least till 'twasspent ; but the reckoning was
come,
And to die he was doom'd, altho' pitied by some.
The farmer, as soon as the trial was ended,
Cried, "This comes of learning—and money so
expended
Is all thrown away ; and I swear, while I live,
To my children no reading nor writing I'll give :
For they'd better be wand'ring with beasts o'er
the fallows,
Than learn to be wise, and then go to the gallows."

FOR THE SENTINEL.

EXTRACT No. 6.

The beginnings of Evil to be resisted.

Think not, as I am afraid too many do, that be-
cause your passions have not hurried you into
atrocious deeds, they have therefore wrought no
mischief, and have left no sting behind them.—
By a continued series of loose, though apparently
trivial gratifications, the heart is often as thor-
oughly corrupted, as by the commission of any one
of those enormous crimes which spring from great
ambition, or great revenge. Habit gives the pas-
sions strength, while the absence of glaring guilt
seemingly justifies them ; and, unawakened by
remorse, the sinner proceeds in his course, till he
wax bold in guilt, and become ripe for ruin : for,
by gradual and latent steps, the destruction of our
virtues advances. Did the evil unveil itself at the
beginning ; did the storm which is to overthrow
our peace, discover as it rose, all its horrors, pre-
cautions would more frequently be taken against
it. But we are imperceptibly betrayed ; and
from one licentious attachment, one criminal pas-
sion, are by a train of consequences, drawn on to
another, till the government of our minds is irre-
coverably lost. The enticing and the odious pas-
sions are, in this respect, familiar in their process ;
and though by different roads, conduct at last to
the same issue.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

THE CLOSET—No. 4.

Chance, rather than design, has recently led
me to visit a poor family in this Town—in the se-
verity of winter, destitute apparently, even of
those necessary comforts, which nature requires.
I could have poured out my sympathy, and have
divided at once, the blessings, which the Supreme
Benefactor of all, had bestowed on me, with these
poor and wretched beings. I left them with a
resolution to concert some measures for their re-
lief—but alas ! though I have since visited them,
my resolution has been put off from time to time,
till now, it is almost forgotten. Compassion and
gratitude are probably among the most variable of our
passions. A man beholds an object of distress, or
perhaps, visits some poor-house, and suddenly his
soul overflows with pity. He thinks he should de-
light to spend a life in seeking out distress, and
administering consolation and relief. He goes
away meditating on a plan of benevolence, and,
with a fixed resolution to be charitable. Soon
he unbosoms himself to his friend—describes in
glowing colours the scenes he has witnessed, and
the effect produced. But alas ! how soon are his
thoughts diverted to other objects, and how soon
all his plans of benevolence sink into forgetful-
ness ! The cares of life, attention to business, or
some object of proud ambition, engrosses every
thought, and the glowing fervor, that was once
flaming so ardently within, is completely extin-
guished. His benevolent designs are forgotten,
and he becomes as cold and selfish as ever.
"Grief too, sometimes resembles the morning
dew." We lose a beloved friend, with whose ex-
istence we think our earthly enjoyments almost
inseparably connected. We look with bursting
hearts upon the places he had frequented, or per-
haps upon the home, that had united us. We re-
member with anguish his delightful converse, his
endearing virtues, and, no doubt sincerely, say,
we can know no more happiness. But Providence
kindly interposes, and turns the despairing grief
to gentle sorrow. How soon, alas ! do we pervert
this blessing ; and the peaceful calm which the
mercy of Heaven sends us to soften our pain, and
to melt us to pity, we unconsciously change to cold
forgetfulness.

To all violent affections indeed we may always
look for a sudden end. The state, in which na-
ture delights, is still and peaceful, and the storms
she sometimes permits, are intended only to pro-
duce a purer calm. Anger, we see speedily ex-
hausts itself, grows ashamed of its fury, and some-
times ends in love. Yet in these affections, which
seem by their very nature to be more permanent,
we sometimes witness astounding changes. Amb-
ition, which is nourished by the strongest love,
and flourishes in some minds with wondrous vig-

our, is often wavering and inconstant : and love,
even when it knows no thought but purity, some-
times resembles those sickly plants, which spread
too rapidly for continuance, and waste their
strength in growing.

There are however some passions, which seem
to yield neither to time nor circumstances. These
unhappily are of the malignant kind. They are
fed and nourished in secret. They prey with
deadly venom upon the heart, and their effects are
as fatal to society as they are miserable to the soul
in which they are nurtured. We have seen envy,
and jealousy, and revenge brooding in their most
odious forms, and carrying distrust and bitterness
in every step of their path. Human nature never
seems so debased as when under the influence of
these baleful passions. They are the gloomiest of
the powers of darkness, the deadliest of the min-
isters of hell.

Is it asked how we can escape these wander-
ings and corruptions of our passions ? We an-
swer, relief can be found in the power of Religion
alone. When her heavenly influence has once
taken possession of the soul, these disorders are
corrected, these wanderings are restrained, these
corruptions are removed. By her creating and
transforming power our transient compassion is
changed to active and habitual charity ; our des-
pairing grief, to secret repentance or to pious re-
signation. Our anger then loses its fury and be-
comes hatred of sin ; our ambition its desire to
please God, our jealousy is zeal for his honour ;
our love, like the love of angels, is pure and con-
stant. Our soul suffers no more conflicts, for the
spirit that inhabits it, is gentle and peaceful. It
wants no more changes, for it is its joyful hope,
that the affections, which religion inspires on
earth, will be ripened and made perfect in Heav-
en. X.

BY AUTHORITY.

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hun-
dred and twenty-one.

AN ACT relating to the writ of

Audita Querela and the proceedings thereupon.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of*
Representatives in Legislature assem-
bled, That in all cases where by law a writ of Au-
dita Querela lieth the same may be sued out in the
form of a writ of attachment, or a writ of sum-
mons, at the election of the complainant : And in
all cases where the said writ is brought to set aside
or annul any proceedings had upon a writ of exe-
cution the said writ of Audita Querela shall be
sued out of &c be returnable to the court to which
the said writ of execution was returnable ; and in all
other cases the said writ shall be sued out of and
be returnable to the Circuit Court of Common
Pleas to be holden in such county whereof one of
the parties thereto is an inhabitant or resident,
unless where the complainant is not an inhabitant
or resident within this State ; and in such case the
said writ may be sued out of and returnable to any
Circuit Court of Common Pleas within this State,
at the election of the complainant.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That in all cases
the said writ of Audita Querela shall be under the
seal of the court out of which the same shall issue
signed by the Clerk thereof, and tested by the
first Justice who is not a party to the same ; and
the said writ before the service thereof shall be
endorsed by one or more of the complainants, or
by his or their attorney, by writing his or their
name on the back thereof towards the bottom ; and
such endorser shall be liable to pay to the respon-
dent such cost as he shall have final judgment for,
in that suit, to be recovered by action of debt.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the said writ
of Audita Querela may be served upon the adverse
party in the same manner as writs of attachment
or detainer are directed by law to be served ;
and upon default of the respondent after such ser-
vice without appearance, the court may proceed
to hear and try the same suit and thereupon to
proceed to final judgment and execution, in the
same manner as by law they are authorized when
the respondent after appearance becomes default-
ed. And in all cases after the said writ is re-
turned served as aforesaid, the Court, in which the
suit thereupon is pending, shall have full power
to hear and try the said cause, and thereupon to
proceed to judgment and execution according as
to law and justice doth appertain.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That where the
said writ of Audita Querela shall be issued in the
form of a writ of attachment with summons, or by
original summons, they shall be in form prescribed
by law.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That the officer
to whom such writ of attachment is directed, shall
have the same power and authority and be under
the same obligations by virtue of said writ, to at-
tach the body of the respondent or his goods, or es-
tate, as he hath or is under by virtue of any other
writ of attachment sued out pursuant to the laws
of this State and to him directed ; and in the same
manner and under the same restrictions and regu-
lations, as are by law provided in other cases,
the body of the respondent shall be holden to bail
and the goods or estate so attached be liable to be
taken in execution.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That where the
complainant in any writ of Audita Querela may by
other subsequent action at law, recover of the res-
pondent any recompense in damages or otherwise
for the wrongs done him by the service of such ex-
ecution for the setting aside and annulling of the
proceedings upon which the said writ of Audita
Querela, is brought in all such cases the complain-
ant may have the same remedy upon his writ of
Audita Querela and in his declaration therein
may declare for the same recompense in damages
or otherwise, and judgment shall be rendered and
execution issue thereupon accordingly.

Sec. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That the general
issue in all actions prosecuted on writs of Audita
Querela may be the plea of not guilty ; and upon
such plea being duly pleaded by the respondent,
either party may give any special matter in evi-
dence by which the truth and justice of the
cause may be known. *Provided nevertheless,* That
the respondent may plead any special matter in
bar or the said general issue at his election.

Sec. 8. *Be it further enacted,* That in cases
where the writ of Audita Querela is returnable to
the Circuit Court of Common Pleas in any County
within this State, and judgment given in said
Court, the party aggrieved thereat may appeal to
the Supreme Judicial Court of this State, next to
be holden within the same County, the said ap-
peal to be granted and prosecuted under the same
regulations and restrictions as appeals in other
actions from the judgment of any Circuit Court
of Common Pleas, are to be granted and prose-
cuted ; and when the appellant shall fail to pros-
ecute his appeal with effect, the Supreme Judi-
cial Court may upon complaint filed by the ap-
pellee affirm the judgment rendered by the Circuit
Court of Common Pleas with additional damages
and costs and award execution accordingly.

Sec. 9. *Be it further enacted,* That in cases
where the complainant in such writ of Audita
Querela is in gaol by virtue only of such execu-
tion, the Court to which such writ is returnable,
or the Supreme Judicial Court upon the appeal,
may at their discretion, according to the circum-
stances of the case, enlarge and liberate the com-
plainant from gaol and admit him to bail, upon
his sureties (being sufficient freeholders within
the State to be approved of by the Court) giving
bond, together with the complainant jointly and
severally to the respondent, in such penalty as
shall be directed by the Court, conditioned, if fi-
nal judgment be rendered for the respondent,
that the complainant shall within thirty days af-
ter the entering such final judgment, surrender
himself to the gaol keeper to be detained in custo-
dy under the same execution, or within that time
satisfy the same execution, and also such final
judgment as shall be rendered as aforesaid for the
respondent. And if the said complainant shall
surrender himself to the gaol keeper as aforesaid,
he shall be in custody under said Execution, as fully
and to all intents and purposes as if the said
writ of Audita Querela had not been brought nor
the said complainant admitted to bail.

January 23, 1821—Approved :

WILLIAM KING.

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hun-
dred and twenty-one.

AN ACT to regulate the sale of goods at public vendue.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of*
Representatives in Legislature assem-
bled, That no person unless he be licensed by the
major part of the Selectmen of the town to which
he belongs, shall sell at public vendue or outcry,
any goods or chattels whatsoever : And if any
person, without such license, shall sell any goods
or chattels at public vendue or outcry, he shall
forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding six hundred
dollars for each offence ; and the Selectmen
of the major part of them, at a meeting had for that
purpose, are hereby empowered, by a writing, un-
der their hands, to licence for the term of one
year, any suitable person or persons to make sale
of goods or chattels, in manner aforesaid ; and the
Selectmen are hereby directed to record every
licence, they may so grant, in a book to be by
them kept for that purpose.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That on applica-
tion in writing of any person to the Selectmen
of any town in this State, to be licensed to sell
goods or chattels at public vendue, if the Select-
men shall unreasonably neglect or refuse, after
such application, to licence such person or per-
sons, applying as aforesaid, it shall and may be
lawful for such applicant or applicants, first giv-
ing ten days notice to the Selectmen, so neglect-
ing, or refusing as aforesaid, to apply to the Court
of Sessions for the county where such applicant
or applicants reside ; which Court or a major part
thereof, are hereby authorized and empowered,
on hearing the parties, to licence said applicant
or applicants, if they shall adjudge the same just
and reasonable : *Provided,* such applicant give
bonds to the Selectmen to pay all costs arising
by the case being brought before the Court of
Sessions.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That if any per-
son or persons, thus licensed, shall receive any
goods for sale at public vendue or outcry, or any
servant or minor, knowing such person to be a
servant or minor, or shall sell any of his own goods
before sunrise, or after sunset at public vendue or
outcry, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not less
than fifty dollars, nor more than one hundred and
seventy dollars, for each offence ; and every per-
son thus licensed, shall keep a fair and particular
account of all goods and chattels sold by him, as
aforesaid, of whom the same were received and
of the names of the persons to whom the same
shall have been sold : *Provided,* That nothing in
this act shall extend to sales made by Sheriffs,
Deputy Sheriffs, Coroners, Constables, Collectors
of Taxes, Executors or Administrators, or any
other person who already is, or hereafter may be
authorized or required by law to sell goods, chat-
tels or lands at vendue or outcry.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That the tenants
or occupants of any house or store, having the ac-
tual possession and control of the same, who shall
knowingly permit or allow any person or persons,
not being licensed as in the said Act prescribed,
to sell any goods or chattels at public vendue or
outcry, in his said house or store or in any apart-
ment or yard appurtenant to the same, shall for-
feit and pay a sum, not exceeding six hundred

dollars, nor less than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That any penalty,
incurred as aforesaid, may be recovered in an ac-
tion of debt, or by indictment or information, in
any Court of Record competent to try the same ;
and to be appropriated to the use of the complain-
ant.

January 23, 1821—Approved :

WILLIAM KING.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 9.

Bills—to provide for the inspection of Hops—
for the suppression and punishment of cheats—
for protecting the sepulchres of the dead—and for
diffusing the benefits of inoculation for the Kind
Pock—having had two several readings, passed to
be engrossed in concurrence with the House.

Bill, relative to the Episcopal Church in the
town of Portland, having had two several readings,
passed to be engrossed, and sent down for concu-
rrence.

Bill for regulating the Fishery in Damariscotta
river, passed to be engrossed as taken into a new
draft—sent down for concurrence.

Resolves—For making valid the doings of the
first Parish in the town of Wiscasset—and for
confirming a treaty with the Penobscot Tribe of
Indians, were finally passed.

SATURDAY, Feb. 10.

Bill, for the relief of persons, who are scrupu-
lous of taking oaths—and for giving remedies in
equity, having had two several readings, passed to
be engrossed in concurrence with the House.

The committee who had the subject under con-
sideration, reported that the Major Generals in
this State, who were commissioned under the au-
thority of Massachusetts, do hold their offices ac-
cordingly to the provisions of the constitution ;
which report was accepted, sent down, and con-
curred in the House.

Bills, for incorporating the Lincoln Association
of Mechanics and Manufacturers—for directing
the mode of transferring real estate by deed, and
preventing fraud therefrom—for providing for the
payment of costs and the support of prisoners, in
criminal prosecutions before Justices of the Peace
and the Circuit Court of Common Pleas, and also
before the Supreme Court, having had two sever-
al readings, passed to be engrossed, and were sent
down for concurrence.

Petition of Matthew Cobb and others, for the
incorporation of an Insurance Company, was read
and committed to messrs. Potter, O'Brien and
Seaver.

Bill, for ceding to the United States the juris-
diction of a part of the beach at the mouth of the
Kennebunk river, passed to be engrossed—sent
down for concurrence.

MONDAY, Feb. 12.

Ordered, that after Wednesday next the two
Houses will have two sessions each day—passed
and sent down for concurrence.

Bill for changing the name of the town of Arun-
del, passed to be engrossed—sent down for con-
currence.

Bill, to prevent counterfeiting and forgery, pass-
ed to be engrossed in concurrence with the House.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Feb. 9.

Bills, for the relief of persons who are scrupu-
lous of taking oaths—for giving remedies in Equi-
ty—to incorporate the Trustees of the Methodist
Society in Portland, passed to be engrossed.

Bills concerning Notaries Public, and for the
limitation of real actions, passed stages.

Agreeably to assignment, the bill to abolish the
Circuit Court of Common Pleas, &c. was taken
up, read a third time, and on the question wheth-
er the bill shall be passed to be engrossed, it was
determined in the affirmative as follows :—

Yeas—Messrs. Merrill, of Biddeford—Heard of
Berwick—Elden, of Buxton—Hammond, of Eli-
ot—Dennett, of Hollis—Dennett, of Kittery—
Legro, of Lebanon—Low, of Lyman—Clark, of
Lumington—Bodwell, of Shapleigh—Allen, of San-
ford—Chase, of S. Berwick—Hobbs, of Waterbo-
ro—Brigdon, of York—Marston, of Parsonsfield—
M'Lellan, of Brunswick—Thrasher, of Cape Eliza-
beth—Cobb, of Durham—Wait, of Falmouth—
Dennison, of Freeport—Irish, of Gorham—Pur-
ington, of Harpswell—Sturdivant, of North Yar-
mouth—Cushman, of Pownall—Dunn, of Poland—
Leach, of Raymond—Mussey, of Standish—Lib-
by, of Scarborough—Hall, of Windham—Jones, of
Westbrook—Carr, of Bowdoin—Tucker of Bris-
tol—Hatch, of Bowdoinham—Ames, of Bath—M.
Clain, of Hope—Rowell, of Jefferson—Burr, of
Litchfield—Read, of Lewiston—Fames, of Lis-
bon—Burleigh, of Montville—Miller, of St.
George—Barnard, of Thomastown—Batchelder,
of Union—Whitney, of Brooks—Allen, of Blue-
Hill—Lord, of Ellsworth—Hall, of Frankfort—
Fletcher, of Lincolnville—Richardson, of Mount
Desert—Atherton, of Prospect—Hutchings, of
Penobscot—Waterman, of Vinalhaven—Vose, of
Augusta—Locke, of Chesterville—Moore, of Cuno-
ton—Merrill, of Dearborn—Gay of Farmington—
Tuck, of Fayette—Robbins, of Green—Stewart,
of Harlem—Francis, of Leeds—Morrill, of Mon-
mouth—Rice, of Mount Vernon—Smith, of New-
Sharon—Cross, of Pittston—Carrier, of Readfield—
Burnham, of Unity—Dunn, of Newfield—Crow-
ell, of Waterville—Wood, of Winthrop—Whitney,
of Jonesborough—Vose, of Robbinstown—Hall, of
Buckfield—Howard, of Brownfield—Grover, of
Bethel—Chandler, of Fryeburg—Chase, of Liver-
more—Carpenter, of Mexico—Hooper, of Paris—
Turner, of Turner—Shaw, of Waterford—Collins,
of Anson—Wilson, of Bingham—Wyman, of Can-
aan—Lawrence, of Fairfield—Brown, of Free-
man—Burr, of Starks—Read, of Strong—Keiley
of Guildford—Knowles, of Hampden—Shaw, of
Newport—Lowney of Sebec.—93.

At New York—Molly and Morrell, of Wells; of Intire, of York—Perley, of Bridgton—Dunlap, of Brunswick—Robie, of Gorham—Gross, of New Gloucester—Russell, of North-Yarmouth—Clap and Adams, of Portland—McKown, of Boothbay—Wheeler, of Camden—Parsons, of Edgecomb—Robinson, of Newcastle—Rollins, of Nobleborough—McCobb, of Phippsburg—Merrill, of Topsham—Stebbins, of Alna—Miller, of Warren—Reel, of Walldborough—Smith, of Wiscasset—DeLano, of Wiscasset—Little, of Bucksport—Vinet, of Castine—Spicer, of Deer Isle—Sargent, of Sullivan—Fletcher, of China—Wellington, of Fairfax—Lord, of Gardiner—Sprague, of Hallowell—Howard, of Salsbury—Redington, of Vassalborough—Burgin, of Eastport—Murray, of Lubec—Emerson, of Lubec—Adams, of Staten—Rice, of Norway—Virgin, of it's island—Gibson, of Bloomfield—Rice, of Cornville—Noyes, of Orrington—Davis, of Orono—44.

Passed to be enacted—Bills securing to the mechanics and others payment for their labor and materials expended in erecting and repairing houses and other buildings with their appurtenances—and a bill for the maintenance of bastard children.

The Senate nonconcurred in the Order of yesterday, sent to the Senate, requesting them to join the committee of the House, who are to report the number of Representatives to be returned at next election.

SATURDAY, Feb. 10.—Several Bills passed stages. Bills passed to be engrossed—against forgery and counterfeiting; to prevent damage from firing crackers, squibs, serpents and rockets within this state; to prohibit certain Officers of Courts from buying promissory notes, &c.; against selling unwholesome provisions; against Salony and Bestiality.

Bills passed to be enacted—to increase the toll of Eastport Bridge; to diffuse the benefit of the inoculation of the kine pox; for the suppression and punishment of cheats; to protect the sepulchres of the dead; regulating the selecting, empanelling and service of Jurors.

The committee who had the subject under consideration, reported that the Major Generals do hold and perform the duties of their offices agreeable to the provisions of the constitution. Adj.

MONDAY, Feb. 12.—Bills—For preventing the wilful destruction and casting away of ships, and providing for the custody of shipwrecked goods; for regulating the process of outlawry; for the punishment of adultery, lewdness, &c.; for regulating the packing and selling of paper; to prevent blasphemy and profane cursing and swearing; for the punishment of rape and prevention thereof—were passed to be engrossed and sent up for concurrence. Adj.

TUESDAY, Feb. 13.—Several petitions were read and committed, among which was one of the inhabitants of Eastport.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14.—Orders of Notice were granted on the petitions of inhabitants of No. 8, 9 & 15, in Hancock county.

Messrs. Page, Potter, and O'Brien, of the Senate; and Wheeler, Holland, Atherton, Miller of St. George, and Eames of Lisbon, were appointed a committee to hear the President and Directors of the Castine Bank, on Thursday the 15th inst. & to consider what further measures are advisable for the Legislature to adopt in regard to said Bank.

Ordered that no Petition be received after the 21st inst.

The committee appointed for the purpose of obtaining the census of the state reported the aggregate of the towns and plantations.

An unusual number of bills passed stages.

IN SENATE.

Bill to prevent the selling of unwholesome provisions, passed to be engrossed—sent down for concurrence.

Bills, to prohibit certain officers of courts from buying notes or demands for the purpose of making gain in the collection thereof—and to prevent damage from firing rockets, crackers, squibs, &c. passed to be engrossed, in concurrence with the House.

The Secretary of State came in and laid upon the table a communication from the Governor, accompanied by a communication from the Governor of the State of Ohio, with resolutions approved by the General Assembly of that State, on the subject of certain proceedings of the Bank of the United States, which message with the accompanying documents were committed to Messrs. Potter and Foxcroft, with such as the House may join—sent down for concurrence.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14.—Among the petitions committed in the House and concurred in the Senate was one, of the inhabitants of Eastport.

The committee who had under consideration sundry petitions for the erection of a new county, reported leave to withdraw said petitions; which report was ordered to lie on the table, and Saturday next, assigned for the consideration thereof.

Ordered, That messrs. Page, Potter, and O'Brien, with such as the House may join, be a committee to meet the agents of Castine Bank, on Thursday the 15th inst. to hear their statement and to consider what measures would be advisable for the Legislature to adopt, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.—Sent down for concurrence.

Bills, to prevent blasphemy and profane swearing, and for regulating the packing and selling of paper, passed to be engrossed in concurrence with the House.

The joint committee, who had under consideration the subject of the Hallowell and Augusta Bank, reported a Bill for revoking the charter of said Bank, and providing for the collection and payment of the debts of the corporation, and closing its concerns—accepted and sent down for concurrence.

HORRID MURDER.

St. Charles, (Missouri) Dec. 30.

On the 13th inst. John B. Duncan, aged 19 years, went to the house of John B. Stevens, in the county of Madison, (Mis.) with the pretence of purchasing his tract of land, and induced Stevens to go with him to examine. After deceiving Stevens into the wood, having his gun with him, he shot him through the body; but

not having completed his malicious purpose, he finished by cutting his throat, and left him dead, and weltering in his blood. He then set off to return to the house of Stevens, and met his son, about ten years of age, with an axe in his hand, with which he dispatched the lad—and then proceeded to the house, and informing Mrs. Stevens, in the presence of her two daughters, that Mr. Stevens was waiting for her in the wood, and requested her attendance to assist him in identifying a certain corner of his land. Mrs. Stevens immediately left the house, with a young child in her arms, in company with Duncan, to join her husband; but as soon as they had reached a convenient spot, the inhuman butcher insulted her, abused her body in a most shocking manner, and murdered her by cutting her throat; and then, to cap the climax of his infamy and barbarity, he severed the head from the body of the infant. He then returned to the house, and frightened the two daughters of Stevens, and compelled them to deliver up all the money of their father, amounting to about eighty dollars, and made off with his dear earned booty. He was immediately pursued and apprehended by the citizens, who had been informed of the commission of the horrid deed, near St. Genevieve, to whom he made a full and complete disclosure. He is now safely lodged in Madison jail, awaiting the vengeance of the law, as the just retribution of Heaven for his unnatural and atrocious crimes. [Missourian.

The following are the remarks of Judge Ames, of Bath, Speaker of the House, in debate, on the Bill for abolishing the C. C. of Common Pleas:—

For himself, he felt it his duty to offer his opinions on the subject, and to explain the reasons on which those opinions were grounded. He confessed he approached the subject with a high degree of embarrassment, knowing as he did, that his sentiments, respecting the Bill, were directly opposed to those of a large and respectable class of citizens, whose opinions had been freely and frequently expressed, both within that House and out of doors; and for whose opinions he felt the most profound deference. Gentlemen of the Law have almost universally expressed a decided opposition to the bill; and certainly no class of citizens can be better qualified to judge of its merits. Now it was not to be presumed—he could not for a moment bring himself to believe, that they had any feelings of interest on the subject, or that any personal considerations could bias their judgment. It was true, if the proposed system should be adopted, they might lose, perhaps, one half or two thirds of the profits of their profession—but they were high-minded—they would not be influenced by motives of gain; they would undoubtedly consult the interest of the community, even though it be to the detriment of their own. We are even so fortunate as to have the opinions of some of our Representatives in Congress on this bill; who are not willing to confine their influence to the limited sphere of watching over the national councils; but, overflowing with patriotism, have condescended to watch over the doings of the Legislature of their native State, and to see that the people do themselves no injury. These gentlemen too are perfectly disinterested, and we ought to receive their opinions with due deference.

But notwithstanding all this imposing weight of opinions from such unquestionable authority, his own experience & observations had led him irresistibly to the conclusion, that our present courts of common pleas were a perfect nuisance in society and ought to be abolished. He might be accused of the sin of snuffing the popular breath: but no personal consideration should deter him from the performance of what he conceived to be his duty to his constituents. The people have seen and felt the evils which grow out of our present system of courts; they call loudly for redress, and unless the public voice be obeyed, the places which now know us as legislators, may know us no more forever. He thought it perfectly demonstrable, that in the system, contemplated by the Bill, justice would be obtained with much greater facility and at a less expense than can be done in our courts as now constituted. To support his opinions, the Speaker adduced a statement of facts, which he had taken from the docket of the court of common pleas for the county of Cumberland. From calculations which he had made it appeared that in 481 actions, if they had been entered directly in the supreme court, as they would have been by the bill under consideration, there would have been a saving, in fees, of more than \$1600, besides an incalculable amount of other expenses, occasioned by appeals and delays. The trials had before these courts are mostly sham trials, and serve no other purpose than to create expense. He would not be understood to reflect upon the gentlemen who presided in these courts; they were persons for whom he had the highest esteem; it was the system that produced the evils, and that would inevitably produce them, even under the administration of a Parsons. It could not be denied that the trials in these courts were mostly sham trials—parties, knowing they had a right to appeal, might make no preparation for trial, but subject their opponents to all the expense of collecting witnesses and arraying their forces, and then say to them, "take your judgment, I'll go to a higher tribunal and there I'll be ready for you." These evils would not be felt under the system

proposed by the bill, and against the provisions of the bill he had yet heard no solid arguments adduced. He was confident that the supreme court would be able to perform all the duties that would devolve upon it in less than half the year. It had been suggested that the dignity of that court would be lowered; but he could not see how that would follow, unless its dignity could be destroyed by a little additional labor—and besides, ours was a republican government, and that he thought that it little became us to be talking of preserving dignities, which interfered with the interests of the community.

It had been urged also, that the people had been accustomed to two trials by jury, and that now they would not be satisfied with one. But he could not see the necessity of two trials by jury in questions of property, when in criminal cases, one was found to be sufficient. Try a man for his life, and you arraign him before a single court, one trial is sufficient, and the people are satisfied; but if a man has a quarrel with his neighbour concerning property to the value of fifty cents, he must have the benefit of two courts and two juries. For his part he was perfectly willing to trust questions of property to a single decision of the Supreme Court.

CASTINE BANK.—A printed letter has been some time in circulation, from S. Upton, one of the directors of the Castine Bank, to BARRET POTTER, Esq. Chairman of the committee in the Legislature who had under consideration the affairs of that institution. "It is difficult," says the editor of the *New England Galaxy*, "to perceive the object of this letter, unless it be to put to sleep the public indignation which has been so justly awakened by that report. So far from disproving the statement of the committee, it does not even pretend that there is any misstatement of facts: it produces no new fact to remove the odium which attaches to the transactions of the directors and agents, or to lessen the supposed wickedness of the nature of those transactions. Mr. U. declares that he has 'never grasped the property of the bank within his reach for purposes of private speculation—he has not been unmindful of his obligation as a director—that he has invariably expressed the conviction which he now feels that the bank is perfectly solvent, and that within little more than twelve months from the time it stopped payment it would, from its intrinsic means, redeem all its bills, unless large sums should be presented for penal interest.'"

Now it would have been extremely gratifying to the holders of Castine bills to have learnt from Mr. Upton, for what purpose he has grasped the property of the bank; and it will be still more pleasant to some of these unfortunate people to have him now come forward and give his own notes for their demands, and pledge a portion of his 1500 tons of shipping as security for the payment. This he cannot in justice refuse, as he has a conviction, that, from intrinsic means, the bills will all be redeemed. The pledge of this property would doubtless be more satisfactory to the creditors of the bank than the mere declaration of his conviction.

The letter contains something more than an insinuation that the committee did not examine thoroughly into the concerns of the bank. How could they? The business was principally transacted in Boston; all the information they could have was procured probably from the directors at Castine, who had become ashamed of the whole business, and knew as little about it as the man in the moon.

Mr. Upton expresses his anxiety for the "speedy restoration of the bills to their par value." This, considering the vast quantity which the agents have purchased at 30 or 40 per cent. discount, must be considered as a proof of the amazing disinterestedness of his disposition.

"Its [the bank's] credit was identified with my own, and both were prostrated together. My property consisted principally in shipping, having nearly fifteen hundred tons, variously employed, and mostly on my own account, in the Fisheries, the Coasting Trade and in foreign commerce; its sudden sacrifices to meet the emergency, might have effected my own destruction, but could not have been timely to have afforded the wanted relief. Here I trust it will not be deemed impertinent to remark, that all the vessels I employ were built in Maine, and every commander, except one who removed from Maine about the time I did, is a citizen of Maine, and with their families as well as the Seamen depend in some measure upon my employment for their subsistence. My business is very considerable at Castine and Belfast, and the interest of those persons connected with it should not entirely escape consideration in deciding upon any course of conduct, the consequences of which might so materially affect them. I would further observe that my removal to Boston was auxiliary to my more extensive transactions and connections in Maine, and with the intention of finally returning and settling in that State. I have thought it not improper to say thus much of myself, to show that the concerns of the Bank and my own concerns are more particularly identified with the interests of Maine than with Boston. It has constantly been a source of the deepest regret, that any losses have been occasioned by the suspension of a Bank in a great measure under my own administration; and although the inhabitants of Maine have suffered very little comparatively, it is still no mitigation of that regret that the losses have principally fallen upon Boston and its vicinity."

We hope this extract will not excite between the citizens of Castine and Boston any serious or alarming contention to decide which of the two places shall have the honour of retaining among them so distinguished a merchant, so munificent a philanthropist and patron of trade and navigation.

Despatch.—Stephen Butterfield, a cooper, in the Shop of R. & T. C. Savory, of Boston, took and made from the rough materials, one complete and perfect Hoghead, in two hours and forty-three minutes.

Installation.—On Thursday last the Rev. SAMUEL PORTER WILLIAMS was installed Pastor of the first Presbyterian Church and Society in Newburyport. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Codman, of Dorchester.

EASTPORT:

SATURDAY, FEB. 24, 1821.

The bill for abolishing the Court of Common Pleas and transferring the whole business, which has usually been transacted in that Court to the Supreme Court, passed (as will be seen by the Legislative Proceedings) the House of Representatives to be engrossed by a large majority. To give our readers a full view of the labors of the Court, we publish the following abstract of terms in the several Counties, beginning with the month of January.

The Nisi Prius Court will sit,

January—1st Tuesday, at Alfred.
" 2d " at Warren.
February—1st " at Paris.
" 3d " at Machias.
March—1st " at Portland and Bangor.
" 1st " at Norridgewock & Castine
April—2d " at Augusta.
" 3d " at York.
May—1st " at Wiscasset.
" 2d " at Paris.
" 4th " at York—Law Term.
" 5th " at Portland. do.
June—1st " at Augusta. do.
" 2d " at Wiscasset do.
" 3d " at Castine. do.
July—1st " at Portland and Bangor.
" 3d " at Castine.
August—1st " at Norridgewock.
" 3d " at Augusta.
Sept.—1st " at Machias,
" 2d " at Alfred and Topsham.
October—1st " at Paris.
Nov.—1st " at Norridgewock & Bangor
" 3d " at Portland and Castine.
Dec.—2d " at Augusta.

From this abstract it will be seen that the Judges must be travelling the circuit every month in the year. That in two months, October and December, there will be but one court to a month; that in four months, there will be two terms to a month; that in three months there will be three terms to a month; and that in two months there will be four terms to a month. To perform these circuits the judges will be obliged to travel between three and four thousand miles.

The following is the official account of the Polls and Estates in the several towns and Plantations in the

County of Washington.

	POLLS.	ESTATES.
Aldison	95	34,707
Calais	95	40,062
Columbia	135	63,356 50
Cherryfield	121	32,942 50
Dennysville	134	54,758 50
Eastport	383	231,327 60
Harrington	144	35,063 75
Jonesborough	133	43,815
Lubec	338	123,851 50
Machias	459	161,602 10
Perry	90	31,592
Steuben	153	43,347 30
Robbinston	16	40,456 50
Plantation No. 9	36	20,252 30
" No. 11	76	15,983 50
" No. 23	41	7,464
" No. 12	44	25,815 50
No. 1, First Range		4,810
1, Second Range		6,000
3, First do.		6,154
2, Second do.		4,008
3, or N. E. Machias 20		8,867
6,	30	8,530
7,	20	7,818
10,	30	13,202
13,		4,608
14,		5,248
15,	40	9,860
16,	25	9,120
17,		5,600
18,		4,603
19,		4,603
20,		7,200
Bingham's Purchase		101,365 64
Holten Plantation	15	3,456
	2,778	\$1,223,600 29

Massachusetts Legislature, had a recess on the 13th inst. it sits again, principally for the trial of the Judge of Probate for Middlesex, on the 31 Tuesday of April. Some important business has been transacted during the session of this Legislature, among which is the abolition of the old Circuit C. of Common Pleas, and the establishment of a State C. C. of Common Pleas, consisting of four Judges throughout the State. The salary of the Chief Justice is fixed at \$2100 and those of the associates at \$1800. The militia bill was referred to the next General Court. Attempts were made to reduce the salaries of the officers of Government, but did not succeed. Laws have passed to require the Attorney General, to examine bills pending in the Legislature—to establish the law of the road—to district the commonwealth for the choice of Senators, by which Suffolk had six, Essex seven, &c. The subject of lotteries has also engaged the attention of the legislature; it appears by a report of the committee, that in six classes of the Union Canal Lottery the tickets actually sold amount to \$462,323, the sum paid out in prizes to \$406,497, making a loss to the purchasers of tickets of \$60,830.70. The expenses, loss by bad debts, by the agency of brokers, and interest, amount to \$66,938.09, making a loss to the proprietors in the six classes of \$5,647.07!—This, like every other species of gambling is rather an unprofitable concern.

The most interesting subject, which has come before the Legislature is, the impeachment of Judge Prescott; the novelty of the proceeding, the character of the managers, and the important office of the impeached, have tended to produce much excitement. It is the first case of the impeachment of so high an officer since the establishment of the commonwealth.

The navigation of Long Island Sound is now open.

Congress.—The proceedings of Congress have not yet acquired a character particularly interesting to this part of the country. The relief of purchasers of western lands has occupied much of the time of the Senate; while the Missouri question, has engrossed the consideration of the House. But as the session is near its termination, we may expect that topics of high and general importance will now claim the attention of the National Legislature. The relief bill is matured and has probably passed the Senate; it provides that the number of instalments for the payment of the land debts, in the western country, shall be eight, and that the discount for prompt payment 37 1-2 per cent. The resolution from the Senate for the admission of Missouri, in its original form has been referred in the House to a committee of 18, of which Mr. Clay is chairman. The Bankrupt Bill is pending in the Senate, but it is feared that the late hour of the session, on which it comes to be considered will prevent a decision upon it, at the present Congress. The Senate have also under consideration the subject of the reduction of the army: a substitute for the bill has been proposed by the military committee, in which the reduction is not so great, as in the bill from the House. The Senate have passed a bill for the relief of Commodore Tucker, of Portland.

In the House of Representatives, the cry is reduction, the bill reducing the army passed by a large vote; and Mr. Culbreth from a select committee has introduced a bill to reduce the salaries of the several officers of Government, to their former standard, the heads of department are proposed to be again placed at \$6000. The Committee of Ways and Means have reported that the ordinary revenue will be adequate to the expenses of government—but that a loan of a little more than three millions is necessary for present purposes—and have also reported against an excise on domestic spirits, and against an increase of duty on foreign spirits. At the last date, the house was occupied on the "general appropriation bill"—which Mr. Clay moved to amend by making provision for sending a minister to any government in South America, which is maintaining its independency on Spain. The amendment was opposed by Mr. Lowndes and others and did not succeed.

Latest from Europe.

By an arrival at Salem, from Antwerp, papers of that place were received as late as the 22d of December, which contain London dates to the 15th of that month. Extracts follow:—

London, Dec. 8.—The Pacha of Egypt has presented to the King the famous column of Alexandria, known by the name of *Cleopatra's Needle*. The weight of this column is 200 tons, and its diameter, near the base, is eight feet. This monument will be erected in front of the palace of Carlton House.

The Times and Morning Chronicle speak of a pretended difference between Lord Stewart, our Ambassador at Vienna, and prince Metternich.—This we declare to be wholly without foundation; and that on the contrary the best understanding has always subsisted between his lordship and the Austrian minister.—*Courier*.

The coldness which the Portuguese have shown, from the moment the revolution broke out at Oporto, to the English offices of the Portuguese army, and the indignities with which they have been treated at Lisbon, Oporto and other places, has rendered their situation extremely disagreeable. They have recently made a representation to the Portuguese government, in which they complain of the injustice done them in not making known to them the determination which has been taken in regard to them. They ask whether the government mean to retain them, or send them to England: and if the latter, they say they should have a right to some special compensation. The government however answered them, that they could make no determination on the subject, till the reassembling of the Cortes at Lisbon.

The Paris papers of Wednesday arrived yesterday. Lord Stewart has returned from Troppan to Vienna, having left Mr. Gordon to supply his place at the seat of the Congress: but it is understood that all the business of importance has been concluded, and that the two Emperors, and the ministers now assembled at Troppan, only await the answer of the Neapolitan Cabinet to the conditions transmitted from Troppan, to dissolve the Congress altogether.

LONDON, DEC. 11.—Last evening the Duchess of Clarence was happily delivered of a Princess—it has been baptized by the name of Elizabeth.

In England the public mind is far from being quiet. The Queen enjoys the confidence of the people; but the Ministry persevere in refusing to place her name in the liturgy, as

well as neglect all suitable provision for the Queen Consort. In Dumfries, in Scotland, the Female Benevolent Society gave out word that they would not illuminate "in honor of a woman who was a disgrace to her sex"—that if their windows were broken they would dismiss their Charity School in which 150 poor children are educated, and stop giving 40 pounds a year to assist poor families in distress—therefore let the mob consider. No windows were broken.

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP!

Mr. Folsom.—By inserting the following Letter you will oblige one of your many Subscribers to COLUMBIA.

Copy of a Letter received in Columbia, dated

KASKASKIA, (Randolph County,) Illinois, Dec. 17th, 1820.

Dear Friends.—You have not the least conception of the difference of living in this western country and that of yours. I will give you a short and correct statement of it that you nor any of our friends may do as we have done. The houses here are not half so good as the poorest in your town. This country produces corn in abundance, wheat also, but we have to get it ground at the Horse Mill and have to give one third for toll, and then the flour is by no means so good as your rye meal. Potatoes, raised here, are not fit to eat, yet notwithstanding, they are one dollar per bushel! As to other vegetables, I can safely say, that there is not half so much raised in this whole town as my father used to raise in his garden in one year; and even if they were, they could not be kept good through the winter; for if they are put into a warm place where they will not freeze, they will soon rot. Fruit, it is impossible to keep; if we pretend to dry it, the green flies will blow it when it is drying and the worms will soon destroy it. Meat in the summer will be covered with worms;—so you see it is impossible for people to have a good living here. The winter dress of the common people is pantaloons made of buckskin, & a Cappa, which is a long jacket made of a thick Indian blanket, with a head to it like an old fashioned cloak. In the summer they wear a linsey hunting shirt fringed all round, with a little cap to it. The women go barefoot all the summer. Merchants goods of all kinds are much dearer here than with you—coffee 50 cents per lb.; sugar 25, and other things in proportion. When all is said we are subject to the ague and fever at least six months in the year, so none of you, my friends, need be dissatisfied with your cold country. Our winter is one day freezing and the next day very warm, and only snow enough to keep the streets continually muddy—besides, heavy earthquakes are frequent, and strong winds. I have given you a hard description of the country but it is no more hard than true. I am resolved, however, to make myself contented as possible, realising that I cannot get back again. My friends, I cannot advise you ever to come this way although my heart aches to see you. I must conclude, wishing you peace and happiness in this world and in the world to come. JANE W*****.

To her friends in Columbia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The SMALL POX is raging at Mount Desert. One man has died. It was carried there by two of the crew of a Manglehead vessel lately founded at sea.

DANIEL TOWN-LEY, Esq. is appointed Post Master at Columbia, (Maine) vice Hon. Thomas Ruggles, deceased.

22d of February.

The 22d inst. being the Anniversary of the birth day of our ever to be lamented WASHINGTON, was celebrated, in this town, by the Artillery Company, who appeared in uniform under the command of Sgt. G. STETSON. The morning was ushered in by the roaring of cannon, and at noon a National Salute was fired. In the evening the Company sat down, with several invited guests, to a Supper at Capt. J. SWETT'S Hotel, prepared with his usual taste and elegance. The cloth being removed, a number of very appropriate Toasts were drank.

For the last twenty years the Legislature of Massachusetts paid for the support of State Paupers, \$964,327,46, of which sum \$121,930,89 was paid to towns in Maine.

E. Wier, Esq. formerly U. S. Consul at Hamburg, has embarked on board the Ontario, for St. Domingo, to act as special agent for the United States, in procuring an adjustment for certain spoilsations committed on our commerce by the independent government of that Island.

The Hon. George Sullivan, of Exeter, is re-appointed Attorney General; Hon. Valentine Smith, Chief Justice of the Court of Sessions for Stratford, in the room of Judge Durell, resigned; Nathan Baldwin, Esq. of Stratford, Chief Justice of Coos, in the room of Judge Lovejoy, resigned. [Portsmouth paper.]

It appears by an official statement, that the Central Bank of Georgetown

and Washington, received \$32,900 of Counterfeit notes on that Bank as genuine, and not discovering the cheat in season to detect those concerned. This amount is lost to the Bank. A bad look out. [Balt. Pat.]

The Stock of the Bank of the U. States in now worth 108 a 108 1-4. This rapid advance is perhaps unprecedented in any institution.

A Bill to prohibit foreigners to sell by retail in the City of St. John, N. B. has passed the lower House of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

Five millions of the inhabitants of the United States are said to be devoted to agriculture.

The city of Rome, once the proud mistress of the world, contains, at present, about ninety thousand inhabitants. Its population decreases near 10,000 annually.

Mrs. Beattis, an accomplished young widow of Liverpool, recovered 17,000 dollars of a Mr. Pearson, in September last, for a breach of promise of marriage.

The editor of the Portland Argus says, "we have examined specimens of leather lately prepared in this town which after undergoing a chemical process for 4 or 5 weeks, is rendered perfectly impervious to water."

A Bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Quebec to disqualify lawyers from becoming members.

A citizen of Savannah, who (says the Editor of the Georgian) is engaged in active business, requiring his constant and unremitting attention, read 75 volumes during the last year, besides reading on an average, 100 pages of newspapers every day!

There are 70 constables in Baltimore, and only 12 in Boston.

Captain Elliot, who has been most shamefully attacked by some of the friends of the late Com. Perry, has made a short but spirited and temperate address to the public, in which he states, that "all differences between Com. P. and myself terminated with his untimely death." He intimates that a female is the author of the anonymous and iniquitous pamphlet. M. C. Perry, brother of the Commodore, has since invited Capt. E. to waive all motives of delicacy, and to exhibit the proofs he declares to be in his possession.

The deposits in the Savings Bank at Portland, Maine, since its establishment in 1819, exceed \$11,000.

There are at present 150 paupers in the poor house of Bucks county, Penn. and the products of the farm the past year were grain of all kinds, 3000 bushels; 1300 bushels potatoes, 300 do. turnips, 60 do. onions, 70 tons hay, 2000 lbs. flax, 6679 do. pork, 840 do. beef, 2208 do. lamb and mutton, 639 yds. cloth and 55 pair of stockings made in the house.

A vessel has lately arrived at Boston from Leghorn, with 60,000 dolls. worth of Leghorn bonnets.

Several cows were frozen to death last week near Philadelphia.

That long celebrated work called the Port Folio, has been changed from a monthly to a quarterly publication.

Last Wednesday's Mail has not yet arrived. "A Subscriber" is received.

BANK OF PASSAMAQUODDY.

CAPITAL \$100,000.
President - JAREZ MOWRY.
Cashier - JOHN WOODMAN.
Discount day - Friday.
Director for the week - BENJAMIN BUCKNAM.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, by J. D. WESTON, Esq. Mr. Thomas Calder, to Miss Mary Pendleton, of Deer Island.
In Columbia, by James Bailey, Esq. on the 8th inst. Mr. John Woodward, merchant, to Miss Delia Ruggles.

DEATHS.

In this town, an infant child of Mr. George Bell.
In Robbinstown, an infant child of Mr. John Watson.
In Boston, James Prince, Esq. Marshal of the District of Massachusetts.

SENTINEL MARINE JOURNAL.

BA Y OF PASSAMAQUODDY.
ARRIVED.
Feb. 19th—sloop Ranger, Smith, Portland.

sloop General Armstrong, Trinidad.
20th—sch. Sally, Johnson, Boston.
22d—sch. Ploughboy, Ferris, St. John.
23d—sch. Rainbow, Battle, St. John.

MEMORANDI.

In our last we stated that fears were entertained for the safety of the sch. Traveller, capt. Chely, which vessel sailed from this port for Boston, 26th Nov. last, having on board 14 passengers, since which we have received a letter from Capt. stating that Robert Pike, Esq. of that place has received a letter from Doct. Vance, who was one of the passengers, informing of their safe arrival at St. Bartholomews, after a passage of 35 days, in which they suffered very much for want of water. The gentleman who sent us the above information will please accept our best thanks.

LAUNCH.—A sch. was launched in Robbinstown on Thursday last a distance of 1 1-2 miles. The novelty of the scene attracted the attention of a great number of spectators.

Norfolk, Jan. 20.—At the upper part of the Road, brig Barzilai, Pote, from Eastport.

At St. John, 21st inst. sch. Volant, Corby, Newburyport; brig Murod, Alden, Portland, 33 hours; sch. Caroline & Nancy, Foster, Alexandria—Put into Holmes' Hole, 13th ult. and while there a brig arrived from Bermuda in 11 days, which reported that two brigs and one sch. from the West Indies for St. John, N. B. had put in there in distress: schs. Ice Plant, Bunker, New York; Morning Star, Drinkwater, Portland; Abigail, E. S. Bell, Belfast; sloop Fancy Packet, Waite, Portland; Sophia, Parsons, Wiscasset. Cf'd 17th, sch. Olive, Sawyer, Portland.

The brig Charlotte-Ann, Hunter, 27 days from Trinidad for St. Andrews, in distress, short of provisions, arrived at Holmes' Hole 10th inst. Captain sick.

Capt. Rickards, ar at St. John, spoke Dec. 22, lat 40, long 51, ship Mary & Catherine, Poon, fr Liverpool, for Boston, 40 days out with the loss of topmasts, sails, and bowsprit spring—Jan. 25, lat 42, long 50, boarded the Am. ship Caroline, of Boston, from N. Orleans for Liverpool, 25 days out, with loss of all her sails and water off the deck—generously offered all assistance in his power. brig —, Poon, ar at Halifax the 12th, 27 days from St. Vincent.

Stephen Jones

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has taken the Store, at the head of Market wharf, formerly occupied by Col. Benjamin King, where he has on hand and intends keeping constantly for sale, a general assortment of all kinds of GOODS necessary for the trade of this country, which he will sell on as good terms as can be purchased in this town. He likewise informs those persons who are indebted to the late Firm of A. Hayden & Co. that he is fully authorised to settle the business of said concern, and wishes them to pay as soon as possible. Feb. 24.

Co-Partnership Formed.

THE Subscribers have formed a connexion in business, under the Firm of STEVENS & SHAW, who offer for sale, at the old stand of said Stevens on Central wharf, a general assortment of West-India Goods & Groceries. SAMUEL STEVENS, JOHN SHAW.

S. STEVENS, being desirous of closing his former accounts, requests all persons having demands against him to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make final payment. Eastport, Feb. 23.

FRANCIS E. PUTNAM.

BEING about to remove from this part of the country, has transferred his Professional business to FREDERICK HOBBS, Esq. who will duly attend to the same. Eastport, Feb. 24.

Notice.

THE Proprietors of the Eastport Social Library are notified that their last meeting stands adjourned to Monday Evening, the 26th inst. at the Office of the Librarian, for the purpose of hearing the Report of their Committee. I. R. CHADBOURNE, Lib'n.

February 17.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the Subscribers have been duly appointed Administrators of the Estate of THOMAS RUGGLES, Esq. late of Columbia, in the county of Washington, deceased; and have taken upon themselves that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of the said Thomas Ruggles, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to WILLIAM H. RUGGLES, JAMES BAILEY, Administrators. Columbia, Feb. 24.

Notice.

WE, the Subscribers, commissioned by the Hon. JOHN DICKINSON, Esq. Judge of Probate of Wills, &c. for the county of Washington, to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of Nathan Whitney, junr. late of Columbia, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that three months are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall attend that service at the house of one of the Subscribers, on Monday the twenty third day of April next, from 1 to 5 o'clock, P. M. JOHN TOWN-LEY, } Commrs. JOHN WOODWARD, }
Columbia, Feb. 24.

At considerably reduced prices.

New Map of Maine.

GREENLEAF'S new Map of Maine, for sale at the sign of the Bible.

Scorn, said Dr. Johnson, to make yourself the slave of cant. Never think it clever to call physics a mean study, or law a dry one; but fix on some business where much money may be got, and little virtue risked. Follow that business steadily, and do not live as Roger Ascham says the *utiles* do, "men know not how; & at last die obscurely, men know not where."

Free Masonry Denounced.—The Salem Register contains a Report of the Committee of the Presbyterian Synod of Pennsylvania, accompanied with several Resolutions derogatory to the craft; which are ably answered in the Register. It is sufficient to say that the Report and Resolutions would disgrace a Spanish Inquisition, and that the committee are as ignorant of the principles of Masonry as they are of christian charity.

SHIP-CHANDLERY AND HARD-WARE.

POOR & NOYES,

No. 2, UNION WHARF, - - - - EASTPORT, HAVE FOR SALE, HARD-WARE.

Knives and Forks,	Screws,
Pen-Knives,	Wood-Saws,
Razors,	Brass and Lamps,
Joiners' Tools,	Japanned
Locks (all descriptions)	Brass Candlesticks,
Brass,	Steel Snuffers,
Thumb Latches,	Shovel & Tongs,
Iron,	Commode Knobs, &c.
Hinges,	

SHIP-CHANDLERY.

Cordage,	Brass & Wood Compasses
Holt Rope,	Sheathing Paper,
Housetine,	Log do.
Canvass,	Long Glasses,
Huntin,	Leather,
Scupper Nails,	Lines and Twine,
Cloth do.	Leads,
Wool do.	Sauce Pans,
Spikes,	Tin Ware, &c.

PAINTS, &c.

White Lead,	Spanish Brown,
Verdigris,	Whiting,
Prussian Blue,	Linseed Oil,
Red Lead,	Spts Turpentine,
Yellow Ochre,	Paint Brushes, &c.

NAVAL-STORES.

Tar,	Rosin,
Pitch,	Varnish,
Turpentine,	Oils, &c.

GROCERIES.

Cognac Brandy,	Sugar,
Holland Gin,	Coffee,
W. I. Rum,	TEAS,
Molasses,	Mustard, &c.

bbls. No. 1 Pork, bbls. mess & No. 1 Beef, Pilot Bread, Hams, &c. &c.
The above Goods will be sold low. x25

Levi Ingols,

South Door on the Platform - - - - Water Street, HAS this day received by the sch. Margaret from Boston, a fresh supply of

Seasonable Goods,

Consisting in part of superfine & middling broad cloths—cassimeres—satinetts—vestings—flannels, red and white—blankets—bombezetts, assorted colours, fig'd & plain—gentlemen & ladies' worsted hose and half hose—Russia & American diaper, &c. &c.

American sheetings—shirtings—ginghams—checks—stripes—cotton warp—bed ticken—knitting and sewing cottons, assorted No's—wick yarn, hats, &c. &c.

Silk Goods.

Cases Canton crapes, crape shawls and scarfs, black & colour'd sarsnets, blk & bird's eye hdk'fs, chopparomals & bandanna hdk'fs, silk hose and gloves. dec16

New Flour, Crackers & Cigars.

James Kimball,

HAS received by the brig OLIVE, from Alexandria,

Fresh superfine Flour, of best quality for family use,

Jamieson's Crackers,

30,000 of best quality Cigars.

—LIKEWISE—
A general assortment of other goods as usual, on accommodating terms.

—ALSO—
A second hand plate cast iron STOVE and Funnel, all complete, and at a reduced price. Jan 27

Farm to Let.

TO LET, that good and convenient Farm, consisting of four acres, in Johnson's cove, with a good dwelling-house and barn on it, lately occupied by William Sudder—It has a good garden and will cut three tons of hay.—It also has one of the best fishing privileges in Eastport, with a good smoke and fish house, for drying sticks and fish bladders for use. For terms apply to BENJAMIN KING. Jan 27

He who contends furiously about religion, and its mysteries, it is to be feared has no true religion at all in him, for that does not seek to free others to bow down before any man's own narrow tho'ts concerning those things.

A man of great reading without conversation, is like a miser who lives only to himself.

The Crown stolen from Christopher, and sold for twelve dollars, was manufactured in Philadelphia, and cost seventy thousand dollars.

A counterfeiter, with a number of spurious bills about him, has been arrested in Boston.

Seasonable Goods.

Burton & Hsley,

Middle Store, on the Platform - - - - Water-Street,

HAVE received by recent arrivals from Boston, in addition to their former Stock, extra fine & middling Broadcloths, double & single milled Cassimeres, hunter's cloths—plains—duffills, red, green, yellow & white Flannels, 7, 8, 9, 10 & 12-4 Rose Blankets, cassimere Shawls, black, blue, brown, maroon, scarlet and green BOMBAZETTS, ladies' & gentlemen's Worsted Hose, Scotch Homespun, 4 & 6-4 Oil-Cloths, 2 cases black & color'd Canton Silks, Canton Crapes—Crape Shawls, Italian Crapes & Sewing Silks, American Sheetings, Shirts, Gingham, Bedtens, &c. &c.

—ALSO—
AN ASSORTMENT OF SHOES, The whole comprising a complete assortment of ENGLISH, INDIA, FRENCH, & American Goods. Nov. 25

At a Probate Court held at the Probate Office in Machias, in the county of Washington, on the first Tuesday of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty one, Moses Dickinson, Administrator of the Estate of WILLIAM BOWEN, late of Perry, said county, Yeoman, deceased, having presented his first account of Administration of said Estate—

ORDERED, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Eastport Sentinel, printed at Eastport, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office aforesaid, on the first Tuesday of March next at two o'clock, P. M. and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

JOHN DICKINSON, Judge.
A true copy of Record.
Attest, A. L. RAYMOND, Reg'r.

Notice is hereby Given, THAT the Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of SAMUEL SHACKFORD, late of Eastport, in the County of Washington, Mariner, deceased; and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the Estate of the said Samuel Shackford are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are called upon to make payment to WILLIAM SHACKFORD, Adm'r. Eastport, Feb. 10, 1821.

Goods for Exportation,

James Kimball,

At Market Wharf, HAS just received the following articles suitable for the W. India market, viz:

11 casks (1475 lbs.) good Cheese, well cured and packed for exportation,
50 kegs (2647 lbs.) Philadelphia No. 1, Butter,

836 lbs. new Lard,
47 bbls. Onions, well dried and in good order,

1 cask (200 lbs.) dried Apples,
10 casks of Raisins,

10 bbls. white Beans,
17 bbls. Pork,

45 boxes yellow Soap,
10 " mould Candles,

2 bbls. spts. Turpentine,
300 reams wrapping Paper.

In Store—as usual,
A general assortment of Goods suitable for Grocer's Stores, all at the lowest prices, and on accommodating terms. Jan. 6.

One Cent Reward.

RAN away from the Subscriber, the 3d inst. an indentured Apprentice, by the name of JOHN POMROY—Whoever will return him to me shall receive the above reward and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting said run away as I will pay no debts of his contracting. Feb 10 JOHN SANBORNE.

CHARTS, of various kinds, for sale at the Eastport Book-Store.

There is something in unmerited praise, which to a heart not wholly callous, is more cuttingly severe, than the keenest reproof.

A man who bows at every word, smiles at every sentence, and proffers his hand whenever he meets you, be certain that sincerity never occupied a corner of his heart.

Co-Partnership Dissolved.

THE Firm of BARTLET & SHAW was Dissolved, by mutual consent, on the tenth inst. RICHARD M. BARTLET, JOHN SHAW.

Eastport, Feb. 17, 1821.

* Any person having demands against the above Firm are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted, to make immediate payment to the subscriber who is duly authorised to settle the same.

R. M. BARTLET, Who offers for Sale at the Old Stand, Water-Street, opposite Messrs. Hayden, Jones and Kilby's Store,

ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS,

FACTORY Gingham and Shirts, Factory Yarns, different numbers: Cotton Wool: an assortment of Boots & Shoes: a few reams Letter Paper: Quills, Wafers, &c.

GROCERIES.

Muscadel Raisins	S. Madeira	WINE
Malaga do.	Sherry	
Corrants	Lisbon	CORDIALS
Prunes	Malaga & Port	
Figs	Cinnamon	ROSE & ANNIS
Quantity of 1st quality	Connecticut Cheese,	
Hog's Lard, Butter	Spanish and American	FIBERTS
Cigars, 1st quality,	Tobacco	
Smoking do.	Wash-Balls	Castile and Bar do.
Fig Blue	Hyson	
Y. Hyson	Hyson Skin	TEAS
& Souchong	Holland and American	
Cognac Brandy	Cherry Rum	Mustard, in bottles.
Cephalic, Macaboy, Rappee & Scotch snuff.		

SPICES.

Nutmegs	Pimento
Mace	Pepper
Cinnamon	Ginger
Cloves	Cayenne
Cassia	

PAINTS, &c.

White Lead	Spanish Brown
Whiting	Prussian Blue
Ground Verdigrase	Yellow Ochre
Red Lead	Linseed Oil
Ferra desicenna	Spirits Turpentine
Venetian Red,	Paint Brushes
Putty	Litharge

DYE STUFFS.

ground stick Logwood	Otter, Alum,
do. do. Red-wood	Copperas, Indigo,

Drugs & Medicines,

as usual, warranted genuine, together with many other articles too numerous to mention. feb17

One Half Cent Reward.

ABSCONDED from the Subscriber, an indentured Apprentice, by the name of ANDREW OLMAN. This is to forbid all persons trusting him on my account as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date. I also forbid all persons harbouring or employing said OLMAN on penalty of the rigour of the Law. THOMAS PARKER. Eastport, Feb. 17.

Removal.

JOB JOHNSON, jr. has removed to the Store of Rufus Gates, where he has just received, by schooner Maine, from Boston, in addition to his former Stock of Goods and Groceries, 300 bushels yellow Corn, 240 do. do. Meal, 20 bbls. sup. fine Flour, 20 do. cl. B. M. & No. 3, Pork, Pilot bread, crackers, beans, butter, cheese, soap, candles, mustard, walnuts, Wilson's cast steel AXES, ax helves and ox goards: —ALSO— A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Factory Goods,

ladies'—gentlemen's—misses' & children's BOOTS & SHOES.

Cash or good lumber will be taken in payment for the above articles. Robinson, Jan. 6

Co-Partnership Dissolved.

THE Co-Partnership formerly existing under the name of Z. B. RUGGLES, & Co. is dissolved by the death of the senior partner. All persons having demands against the Firm are requested to exhibit the same for adjustment, and those indebted, to make payment to ZEPHANIAH B. RUGGLES, Surviving Partner. Columbia, Feb. 7, 1820.

Cash given for Rags.

It is computed that the number of children exposed by their mothers in the streets of China, to perish, amount to 20,000 annually. In the city of Pekin, it is part of the duty of the police officers, in their daily morning rounds, to pick up the infants that have been exposed during the preceding night. Many of the children are living, but by far the greater proportion, deceased. The dead are buried within the walls. The living are placed in the Foundling Hospitals, and brought up by the government.

New Flour.

RECEIVED by the brig OLIVE, from Alexandria, and for sale by JOHN HARROD, MARKET-WHARF,

1800 bbls. Superfine Flour.
90 half bbls. do. do.
38 bbls. fine do.
5 bbls. middlings do.
500 kegs Crackers.
850 bushels Corn.
40 do. Rye.
50 bbls. Navy Bread.
12 hhd's. Virginia Tobacco.
3 bbls. Segars. Jan. 27.

Onions, Cider, Apples, Pears, &c.

JAMES KIMBALL has just received, by sch's Betsey fr. Boston, & Maria fr. Newburyport, 500 straws of Onions, in fine shipping order,

65 bbls.	do.	do.	do.
19 "	white beans,		
18 "	good family cider,		
19 "	clear & prime pork,		
20 "	russet apples,		
12 "	winter pears,		
4 "	dried apples,		
1 box	cont'g 330 rolls black ball,		
100 pair	thick and thin shoes,		
20 "	thick boots,		
3 sett	handsome Windsor chairs.		

—IN STORE—
A general assortment of GOODS, as usual, and all on accommodating terms. [Feb 17

For Sale, Freight, or Charter, THE CHEBUCTO BOAT, HARRIS, ET, 44 40-95 tons burthen, only two years old, built all of White Oak, well found, and a first rate sailer. —ALSO—

On board said boat, a few bbls. flour, cider and onions. Enquire of the Master on board, or to J. BARTLETT's counting room. Feb. 17.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the Subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of MOSES HINKLEY,

late of Steuben, in the county of Washington, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs: and all persons, having demands upon the estate of the said Moses Hinkley are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to JANE HINKLEY, Ex'r. Feb. 17

For Sale By

Charles Wade,

At Cellar No. 29, Merchant's Row, - Boston

1000 bbls. LAIRD'S PORTER,
800 " do. Ale,
200 " do. double do.

75 gross bottled Brown Stout,
50 " do. Amber Ale.

* All Orders received during the Winter for Spring and Summer Stock's will be faithfully executed early in the Spring. 1st 6t Boston, Jan. 1, 1820.

DAVENPORT'S BILIOUS PILLS

FOR the short time these Pills have been offered for sale, they have been very much approved of by the public, and are very justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects as mild, safe and sovereign remedy for bilious fevers, pains in the head, stomach, and bowels, indigestion, loss of appetite, dizziness, worms, and bilious cholera; they are likewise an antidote against infectious diseases, removing obstructions of every kind by dissolving and discharging the morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, a sure relief for cæstive habits. They are so accommodated to all seasons & hours, they may be taken in Summer or Winter, at any time of the day, without regard to diet or hindrance of business. Their operation is so gentle, pleasant, and effectual, that by experience they are found to excel any other physic heretofore offered to the public. It will be proper here to notice those only are genuine which are covered with a Clark plate, with the design of the Good Samaritan, and the agent's name thereon.

J. DANIEL, Agent

The above celebrated Pill may be had in large or small quantities by the agent in Dedham—in Eastport, at the Dispensary—In Farmington—by Bartlett & Shaw, and J. Gleason—In Lubec, by J. Faxon, M. Fuller, & J. O. Balch—Likewise, DAVENPORT'S celebrated EYE PILLS, and WHEATON'S noted ITCH OINTMENT & JAUNDICE BITTERS, for sale as above. 12m sept